

LABOR CLARION

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Southern Employer Initiates Plan for Ending Depression

In a day of salary cuts and wage-reductions, "when the average citizen has tied a double knot in his purse-strings because of fear of a reduction in income," in such days the news of an actual increase in wages comes pretty near being sensational, says the "Literary Digest," which takes the story from "The Southern Automotive Journal" of Atlanta.

There was Mr. J. W. Lyerly's Ansley Garage. Work was just about at a standstill this spring, "the mechanics were twiddling their thumbs, waiting for service jobs." They all thought that the next step would be a wage-reduction, and so Mr. Lyerly called his force together one day and announced—a wage-increase.

The first thing noticed was the effect on the working force:

The wage-increase was put into effect about the middle of March. One month later the business of the Ansley Garage had doubled. And about half the jobs have been the result of the outside sales efforts of the employees.

The foreman, the eight mechanics, and the porter all are busy as though this were the boom period of 1929 instead of the generally unsatisfactory year of 1932. There have been no reductions in the force. In fact, it has been necessary to add men for part-time employment during the last few weeks.

Then Mr. Lyerly decided he ought to tell the world. Not to get publicity, but to lead other employers to take similar action.

For he is firmly convinced that a general wage-increase would be the antidote to deflation, that it would be a certain remedy for depression, that it would stimulate new courage and initiative which would quickly bring a return of nation-wide prosperity.

So a modest little advertisement appeared in one of the local newspapers stating that the Ansley Garage had found the way to end depression—that a wage-increase had been put into effect, and that this already had resulted in a large increase in business."

The effect was amazing, we read. People began to call upon or write to Mr. Lyerly, casting doubt upon his sanity, or applauding his courage.

Aside from the publicity value of this plan, the important question is this, we read in "The Southern Automotive Journal," "Are higher wages of direct benefit to the employer?" Mr. Lyerly is reported as insisting that they certainly are:

He says that during the last few weeks in which his shop has had so much more work to handle, his men have worked overtime.

The other day a luxurious car with a South Carolina license tag stopped in front of the shop. "Is this the Ansley Garage?" the driver inquired. On being answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, there's considerable work I must have done on this car, and I wanted it to go to that garage man who had the nerve to boost the wages of his men."

The Atlanta editor comes to the conclusion that Mr. Lyerly's plan has certainly been most effective in his own business:

"Whether it would prove equally effective in another business might depend on whether the plan were inaugurated merely as a mercenary move or as a real public-spirited effort to help remedy the trouble which now afflicts the nation. We feel, too, that Mr. Lyerly is correct in his belief that a nation-wide movement toward wage-increases would do more than anything else to restore that spirit of optimism and confidence which is the background of national prosperity."

In connection with the Atlanta story, it is interesting to find in the Albany, N. Y., "Evening News" a statement from a manufacturer of envelopes in Cohoes, who has gone through the depression without reducing wages, and has kept busy by active sales effort. Says this manufacturer, Robert M. Lackey:

"I believe that reducing wages, wholesale discharge of employees, and the working of others on short time absolutely destroys the purchasing power of the people, and is as ridiculous as an attempt to fill a barrel by opening the bung-hole."

MINERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

A threatened strike of 3500 union miners in the southern Wyoming coal fields failed to materialize July 1, as every miner but one reported for work under a new wage scale agreement carrying a 20 per cent reduction. Union officials said no attempt was made to picket the mines and there were no demonstrations.

FIVE-DAY WEEK ARRIVES

(From the "Magazine of Wall Street")

Social and economic changes of vast importance have a way of creeping upon us almost unaware. So it is with the five-day week.

This movement is advocated by many economists and business men, not only as an emergency matter, but as a permanent improvement. It has been given a tremendous impetus in its recent adoption by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Several other companies of important standing are reported to have the plan under consideration. It is regarded as the one practical way of spreading the available work and reducing unemployment. It will slightly reduce individual incomes but compensate for it with additional leisure.

As with any new movement, there is a certain amount of opposition. There was opposition years ago when men balked at working twelve hours a day. It was within the lifetime of most of those now living that the eight-hour day was a novelty and department stores thought they could exist only by remaining open Saturday evenings.

Ever since the inception of the machine age the trend has been toward shorter hours of work. If the machine is worth while, it could not be otherwise. The five-day week is not really new. It merely represents another step along the road we have long been following.

CALIFORNIA

STATE Big Building Project To Be 100 Per Cent Work of Union Labor

The construction of a million-dollar building by union labor exclusively and agreements entered into by which work shall be carried on uninterruptedly to completion was the cheering announcement made by Secretary John A. O'Connell at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night.

Incidentally it was stated that this would probably be the first 100 per cent union building job undertaken in San Francisco since the now moribund Industrial Association injected itself into the labor relations of the contractors and unions in 1921.

The building is that which is being erected by the Dairy Delivery Company on the east side of Potrero avenue south of Twenty-fifth street, which is to be one of the most up-to-date structures of its kind in the United States. The architect is Will H. Toepeke.

The terms of the various contracts entered into with the Dairy Delivery Company provide that those estimating on work "must employ union labor at all times in carrying out their contracts," "as it is the desire of the company that all work be carried out and performed by union labor."

All wages on the job will be based on the scales of the various unions involved and are "made part of the specifications and contract, and will be considered as such when letting the work." A schedule of union scales accompanies and is made a part of the specifications.

As their contribution to the cause of industrial peace the various unions, through their representatives, have agreed to the following:

"In consideration of union conditions and wages governing all trades engaged in the construction of the Dairy Delivery Company project, there shall be no cessation of work for any cause whatever; but, should any dispute arise, same shall be referred to John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council as arbiter, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties, and the attached scale of wages of the building crafts noted will prevail throughout the job being constructed by the Dairy Delivery Company."

The above agreement is signed by representatives of the Bricklayers, Bricklayer Tenders, Carpenters, Bay District of Carpenters, Bay District of Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Plasterers, Hoisting Portable Engineers, Plasterers' Hod Carriers, Tile Setters and Helpers, Laborers, Ironworkers, Plumbers, Steamfitters, Electricians, Roofers, Cement Finishers, Asbestos Workers, Lathers and Elevator Constructors.

The result of the conferences centering around this agreement also has been to bring about an understanding between warring factors of the Ironworkers, and the so-called "white card" union is to be merged with the International.

Great credit is unstintedly given to John A. O'Connell as a representative of the Labor Council in ironing out differences which made possible the erection of this important building project by union labor.

Burden of Economy Placed on Workers

Though it was called "a bill with which nobody was satisfied," and with the chance of a subsequent concurrent resolution to eliminate the provision barring employment of married women whose husbands work, the so-called economy bill as passed by the House was approved by the Senate, 35 to 11, and went to the White House to become law.

With less than half of the Senate present, eleven Senators opposed the adoption of the measure. They were: Republicans—Blaine, Dale, Davis, La Follette, Reed and Schall; Democrats—Bulow, Caraway, Copeland, Lewis and Pittman.

Senator La Follette, after branding the measure "a humiliating surrender by the Senate," said he realized further opposition would be futile, though he said he would be glad to assume responsibility for its defeat if that could be accomplished.

Called "Mongrel" Act

The measure is designed to save \$150,000,000 in the coming fiscal year. It enforces a thirty-day furlough without pay upon government employees everywhere, except those earning less than \$1000 a year and with certain other exceptions, including enlisted personnel of the army, navy and marine corps. The furlough plan is equivalent to a salary cut of 8.3 per cent. The furlough plan was advocated by the American Federation of Labor as the alternative to straight salary reduction, but, as one spokesman put it, "We did not approve this mongrel measure."

Automatic pay increases and promotions within grades will cease.

No Overtime Pay

Pay for overtime and Sundays and holidays will cease. Workers now getting a 10 per cent differential for night work will get 5.

No federal service vacancies will be filled without written consent of the President.

Annual leave with pay will be reduced to 15 days, but not during this year. This year there is no leave with pay.

Retirement pay will be based on the annual rate before reductions and deductions will be made accordingly.

Retired military officers holding civilian positions will not be allowed to draw more than \$3000 a year, including pensions, though they have served their entire career with the stipulation that upon retirement a definite rate would be paid after retirement.

Will Seek Modification

There is every reason to believe that upon convening of the new Congress labor will inaugurate a campaign to modify the measure in many of its important provisions. But for at least six months the draft as it stands will be the law.

Unless there is modification by resolution, employed couples must choose which will continue to work for the government and in many cases must choose which will work at all. Department heads who are able to save by economies will not be allowed to use their savings to maintain employment, but must turn the money into the treasury. Department heads also must enforce as many workless days as possible, in addition to the mandatory 30-day furlough without pay.

DRASTIC ACTION TAKEN

Destruction of all copies of the June 25 issue of the "American Freeman," a magazine published at Girard, Kan., has been ordered by the Postoffice Department. This action was taken, officials said, under regulations barring from the mails all published matter advocating treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATION

More than 1000 veteran units throughout California will send representatives to the dedication of San Francisco's \$6,000,000 War Memorial September 9, it is announced by Thomas M. Foley, executive chairman of the dedication committee. In addition, nearly twenty special trains of Legionnaires en route to the American Legion convention at Portland will be routed through San Francisco for the ceremonies, which will start Labor Day, September 5, and be climaxed by the dedication program on California's Admission Day, September 9.

CULINARY WORKERS ACTIVE

Culinary Workers' organizers have been hard at work in Chicago during the last thirty days and have added about 250 new members, enrolling them in Union No. 25, while about 200 have been enrolled in the Cooks' Local Union. The waiters are holding open meetings. The international union expects to place two new charters in the windy city soon. Organizer Madge Argo has placed a charter in Carbondale, her third in three months, the others having been at Champaign and Decatur.

EXPERTS ON THE JOB

Cub Reporter—I'd like some advice, sir, on how to run a newspaper. Editor—You've come to the wrong person, son. Ask one of my subscribers.—"Wampus."

State Employees Propose Plan To Meet Demand for Salary Cut

As an alternative to the plan to reduce the pay of state employees 14½ per cent by placing them on the five-day week, announced by Governor Rolph last week, the California State Employees' Association has proposed one-half day a week, or twenty-six days a year, furlough without pay for all employees receiving salaries of \$100 or more a month.

Other provisions of the Employees' Association are the elimination of the fifteen-day vacation with pay; deduction of slightly more than 7 per cent of salaries of general fund employees, based on the twenty-six day furlough, employees paid from special funds to voluntarily contribute slightly more than 7 per cent of salaries based on the twenty-six day furlough.

The State Board of Equalization has announced itself in favor of the employees' plan, which, it was said, would contribute a half million dollars in excess of the \$1,500,000 that might be saved under the plan proposed by the governor.

Elective officers of the state have announced their opposition to the governor's plan, and were to have met the chief executive Wednesday to discuss the matter.

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Princely Salaries of Railroad Executives

Twenty-two top officials on only four class 1 railroads are paid an aggregate annual salary roll of \$1,294,500. There are several individual salaries of \$135,000 per year.

Thirty-five Southern Pacific officials whose individual salaries are \$10,000 or more draw a total of \$1,191,930.

Senator Couzens of Michigan dug these figures from Interstate Commerce Commission records and has been spilling them all over the place in a damaging bombardment. It is his belief that they ought to bear some relation to loans applied for by railroads from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Borrows, but Pays Well

Couzens said that despite the fact that the St. Louis & San Francisco system is so hard up it had to borrow \$5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, its president gets \$63,000 a year and its board chairman \$36,000.

Here are Couzens' figures on three roads:

Pennsylvania Railroad—President \$135,000, vice-president, \$58,500, five vice-presidents of divisions each \$31,500, four other vice-presidents \$36,000, \$45,000, \$50,000 and \$54,000, and others down to \$10,000.

Southern Pacific—Executive committee chairman \$135,000, president \$90,000, executive vice-president \$36,000, executive committee vice-chairman \$76,500, other executives to a total of thirty-five from \$31,000 down to \$10,000.

Baltimore & Ohio—Forty-two officers getting \$10,000 or more each. President \$120,000, senior vice-president \$76,500, another vice-president \$54,000, another at \$45,000.

The total salary roll will be laid before the Senate soon.

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San Francisco Leads In Recreation Costs

Since pocketbooks have grown thin the American public has turned in large numbers to public facilities for recreation, it is shown in the year book of the National Recreation Association which has recently been published, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

In 110 cities of the United States and Canada attendance at indoor recreation centers in gymnasium classes, dramatics, music, handcrafts, and educational activities increased 63 per cent in 1930 and 1931. During the same period outdoor playground attendance increased 17 per cent.

Many unemployed men and women and their children participated in recreation activities, the publication states, attributing much of the increased attendance to their presence. The unemployed have also benefited through jobs made available by appropriations and bond issues for relief purposes and devoted to clearing and developing park and athletic areas.

Jobless Are Recruited

Bond issues for recreation purposes in twenty-seven cities totaled \$4,191,887.56 last year. The combined expenditure of all cities in North America reporting to the year book fell off two and a half million dollars as compared with 1930, the total being \$36,078,585.37 spent for public recreation. This sum represents 1 per cent of all municipal governmental costs in the cities involved. The average cost to the community each time a child or adult used a playground, swimming pool, bathing beach, or recreation center was less than 5 cents, the analysis reveals. While city expenditures decreased in 1931 the recreation services and areas increased, the latter due primarily to the assignment of unemployed men to work on undeveloped land.

San Francisco in Lead

In New York the per capita expenditure decreased from 23 cents in 1930 to 22 cents in 1931, yet year-round playgrounds increased from 89 to 118, summer playgrounds from 632 to 648, athletic fields from 42 to 48, baseball diamonds from 152 to 246, tennis courts from 564 to 571.

Of the five largest cities in the country, San Francisco spent the most per capita for the upkeep and administration of recreation facilities, 93 cents. Per capita expenditures in other representative cities were: Cleveland 82, Detroit 68, Milwaukee 65, and Pittsburgh 44.

CONTRACTOR SENT TO JAIL

T. F. Hogan, government commissary, contractor, has been sentenced to serve six months in the county jail and pay a fine of \$100 by Judge Dean Sherry of San Diego for refusal to pay labor claims. All but fifteen days of the sentence was suspended, however, on Hogan's plea that he intended to comply with the law in the future.

MISS HAGEN ON VACATION

Miss Sarah Hagen, assistant to John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, is enjoying a well-earned vacation in the southern California metropolis and its adjacent beaches.

BEAUTY TO GREET SHRINERS

An elaborate program to aid the Shrine convention committee in making San Francisco attractive to the great gathering of Nobles and their women-folk has been submitted by the Down Town Association's business development department to its board of directors and unanimously approved by that body. It has previously been indorsed by the executive board of the Mayor's Citizens' Committee.

GAVE WRONG IMPRESSION

A news item last week was to the effect that Governor Rolph had signified his intention of complying with the telegraphic request of President Hoch of the California State Federation of Labor that the governor incorporate in his call for a special session of the Legislature the necessity of immediate action on emergency public work and unemployment relief. This appears to have been an erroneous report. What the governor really said was that he would "give consideration to the matters you have suggested."

\$6,500,000 NEEDED FOR RELIEF

Mayor Rossi's Citizens' Unemployment Relief Committee has reported to the board of supervisors that the sum of \$6,500,000 will be needed for relief purposes during the coming year. Charles M. Wollenberg, director of relief, asserted that the unemployment situation was rapidly growing worse, and that during June 9000 families in San Francisco had been given full-time relief and 3000 families part-time relief by the city. The finance committee of the board of supervisors will meet with the citizens' committee to perfect details of the submission of the bond issue to the referendum in August.

LABOR TEMPLE ROBBED

Taking advantage of the noise of the celebration of the nation's natal day, burglars broke into the Labor Temple on the night of July 4 and gained entrance to the office of William McCabe, superintendent. Loot to the value of about fifteen or twenty dollars was obtained.

Joint Labor Day Committee Will Meet Tomorrow Night

Great interest already has been aroused in the celebration of Labor Day this year, which is to take place on Monday, September 5. Decision having been made for the joint celebration of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council to take the form of a monster barbecue and picnic at California Park, the committee in charge is desirous of getting down to business on details.

The next meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee will be held tomorrow night at the Labor Temple, and at this meeting, no doubt, the various necessary sub-committees will be announced. There is an immense amount of work to be done, and the hearty co-operation of all will be required.

Besides the regularly appointed members of the committee, it is announced that all delegates of the two Councils will be welcomed to participate in the proceedings of the Joint Committee and to make suggestions looking to the success of the celebration.

Remember the date—tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Temple.

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Spend Money at Home, Is Plea of Carpenters

Editor Labor Clarion:

The taxpayers of San Francisco are about to be called upon to vote for a six million dollar bond issue for the relief of the unemployed. In connection with this question there is a phase of our unemployment situation that has not been given the attention that it deserves.

We refer to the practice of commercial houses and other business institutions in spending large amounts of money in helping to maintain payrolls in other communities while the people they expect to patronize them in San Francisco are walking the streets.

The last glaring example of this practice that has been brought to our attention is the action of Hale Bros. in buying their millwork and store fixtures for their recent alteration work from a firm in Santa Clara County, while the local planing mills and cabinet shops are either standing idle or at the best working only two or three days a week.

The case of Hale Bros. is all the more noticeable because of their prominent connection with the Down Town Association, which has for several years been devoting its time and money to promoting home industry. It is constantly impressing upon the business interests of the community that it is not only good public policy but also good business to spend their money with the people they depend upon for support. In this campaign the Down Town Association merits the support of all elements in the community. We hope that its influence with the other business houses affiliated with it will be strong enough to put an end to the practice referred to.

We are facing a very real emergency in San Francisco and it is futile to ask the overburdened taxpayers to assume further obligations for the relief of our unemployed if the commercial interests are not willing to do their part toward meeting the situation.

Members of organized labor, their families and friends have a right to expect business houses to co-operate with them in this, the greatest unemployment crisis in the history of San Francisco.

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1932

Relieving the Property Owner

The California Real Estate Association is sponsoring a movement for placing on the ballot at the coming election a constitutional amendment having for its purpose "the transfer of county mandatory school taxes to the state through replacement taxes on personal income and selective sales."

It will be necessary to secure 111,000 signatures to the petition to insure a position on the ballot, and the somewhat specious argument that it is a "far-reaching question of tax relief for the homes" is being used to secure the necessary number of signatures.

The proposed amendment provides for tax relief for common property by abolishing the required county elementary and high school taxes. The state is required by the amendment to furnish, in addition to present school funds, an amount equal to \$40 per pupil in average daily attendance in the elementary schools and \$70 per pupil in average daily attendance in the high schools of the state. "This will total about \$45,000,000, an amount approximately equal to that which will have to be raised by counties in 1934 unless the present law is changed," says a circular issued by the association. These school revenues, now raised by levy of ad valorem taxes on common property, are required by the proposed amendment to be replaced by state funds.

Because the money to continue the schools must be raised in some manner, after the property tax has been abolished the Legislature is directed "to levy a personal income tax and a 'selective' sales tax." The term "selective," by the way, is used to avoid possible misunderstanding and legal difficulties.

Apparently the plan is analogous to that adopted by the "big business" interests at Washington, which attempted to relieve millionaire income tax payers of the burden of the cost of government by placing it upon the general public irrespective of ability to pay by means of a sales and nuisance tax.

The voters of California should refrain from attaching their names to a petition which has for its object the transfer of the obligations of property to the shoulders of the general consuming public, under the plea of "tax relief for homes."

Is it a case of limited imagination, lack of statescraft, or just force of habit that impels a President, a governor or a mayor to join in the fad of cutting wages and salaries when economy is demanded? With all the squandering of public money that is in evidence on every hand it would seem that the first step should be the lopping off of unessential "perquisites" of the more highly paid officials.

No Remedy Has Been Proposed

Both political parties have met, adopted their platforms and named their candidates. In each instance the demands of labor have been acceded to in some degree, notably in regard to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Some of the humanitarian and economic doctrines of organized labor have been given a qualified endorsement.

But what, after all, may be expected in the way of governmental effort to overcome the industrial depression and bring about a return to normal conditions?

It is true that ameliorative measures are proposed, and some of these may prove of present benefit. But a careful perusal of the political pronouncements leaves little hope of anything better than the "muddling through" policy.

Labor's Work Day and Work Week

Certain so-called "progressives" and "radical" critics of organized labor's shorter hours policy declare that the five-day week would not provide work for all of the jobless. This criticism indicates either a misunderstanding or a willful misstatement of labor's policy, according to A. F. of L. "Weekly News."

Labor proclaims the right of every able-bodied person in the United States to a job. Labor demands that to secure this right the length of the work week and work day must be decreased to whatever extent may be necessary to accomplish this purpose. Labor desires to see the five-day week universally applied, with the hours per day lowered to whatever extent may be required to absorb all the unemployed.

It may be necessary to reduce the length of the work day to six hours, five hours, or even four hours. Work for all is labor's principle. The days of labor per week and the hours of labor per day must be adjusted to make this principle a living reality.

Helping to Recruit Communists

The police of Los Angeles have again made a sorry spectacle of themselves in arresting W. Z. Foster, holding him in jail overnight, and then turning him loose without bringing him into court to face charges. If he violated the law he should have been given a chance to defend himself; he committed no overt act he should not have been molested. As it is, he goes forth to preach to the world his doctrine of communism with a just grievance against the powers that be to gain sympathy for himself and his "cause."

When will the police learn that this manner of handling the radicals is the best possible way of gaining recruits for their wild theories? Where they are allowed to rant to their hearts' content they find difficulty in getting anyone to listen. / "martyr" is always sure of an audience.

Now that both major parties have indorsed the World Court, what possible excuse can there be for the United States Senate to longer delay joining the civilized nations of the world in their laudable endeavor to adjudicate international disputes without resort to the barbarous arbitrament of war? The disposal of this question will be a real test of the value of party platforms.

On recommendation of Secretary of Labor Doak President Hoover has vetoed a bill expanding the scope of the existing law that wages paid on public building projects be equal to the prevailing wages in the section where the work is executed. It would expand the law to apply not only to public buildings but also to other public works. Doak's objection was that it would entail "additional expenditures to settle needless disputes." However, it would appear that if the original law is good legislation (and it is) the expansion of the idea should have been considered logical.

The expose by Senator Couzens of the enormous salaries paid to railroad executives, who were so prompt in inaugurating wage cuts for trainmen, maintenance of way employees and office clerks, will detract somewhat from the sympathetic attitude of the public toward the distressed roads seeking doles from the public funds. Let these railroad nabobs reduce their own salaries before asking assistance.

The creation of the office of state food administrator by Governor Rolph in an effort to relieve hunger, want and privation by utilizing surplus California food products is a commendable move. Every year thousands of tons of fruits and vegetables are wantonly wasted in the effort to maintain prices. Dudley Moulton, director of the State Department of Agriculture, has been appointed to the new position, and it will devolve on him to devise means of utilizing surplus products.

"The bonus marchers who are surging into Washington from all directions constitute perhaps the greatest menace the nation has ever had. The marchers do not intend menace, but the intentions of the marchers may have very little to do with the danger of the whole thing. The objective is wrong and the tactics are wrong." So says a writer for the International Labor News Service. Granting that the tactics are wrong, the veterans are but following the lead of far more influential citizens, such as bankers and railroad magnates, who were successful in their objective, which was also a raid upon the treasury. It is difficult to believe that the ex-soldiers constitute the nation's greatest menace.

The two great political parties have met in convention and struggled with the problem of reviving business and restoring prosperity, with doubtful success. And all the time J. W. Lyerly of Atlanta, Ga., had in operation a plan which worked wonders with his own business and which he is convinced would, if put into effect generally, "quickly bring a return of nation-wide prosperity." It is a simple remedy, and the Labor Clarion highly recommends it to the consideration of all employers of labor. Mr. Lyerly advertises in his local newspaper that he has "found the way to end depression—that a wage increase had been put into effect, and that this already had resulted in a large increase in business." Read his story in this issue of the Labor Clarion and notice how logical it is.

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there is
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THE UNION OF QUALITY
AND SKILL

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UNION MADE

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

The air is filled with proposals to mitigate the effects of depression.

Come now the railroad unions proposing a reconstruction finance corporation to make loans to wage earners to be used for necessities.

It is true and more than true that the government has poured out money and credit to the bankers and mostly the bankers have tucked the money away in safe keeping, ridding themselves of their frozen paper, hogging everything.

The government likewise has helped the railroads which at long last were faced with a day of reckoning when paper had to be met and with no chance to meet it with new issues, as of old.

It is fair to ask that something be done for the plain man who has no mill for the issuance of bonds or stocks—who has not even a job.

* * *

But the really adequate thing to do for the common man, the plain man, or whatever else people have to call a working man, is to give him work.

To give him a loan of up to \$500, as the railroad unions propose, would get many a family out of desperation and it would turn loose a flood of purchasing power.

As an immediate relief measure it would have great effect.

But meanwhile unless we drive for permanent measures we shall be simultaneously on the road to a repetition of disaster.

Money loaned, money raised for construction, money put into whatever emergency project, has to be repaid, even as the war debts have to be paid, and even as they plague, so probably will these new obligations later plague us for repayment.

But when desperation rides it isn't fussy about the horse.

* * *

However and nevertheless, there must be ground gained toward permanent cure. There is within the present economic order but one way to effect cure and that is by these two things:

1. A greatly shortened work-week.
2. Progressively increasing wages.

Today's calculations show a thirty-hour week absolutely necessary. To put into American circulation for commodities the money that in the past has been drained away and either sunk abroad or hoarded at home there must be a rising wage rate. Thus three things are gained:

1. There is work for all;
2. There is leisure in which to use commodities that require time for their using;
3. There is the purchasing power among the masses with which to buy.

* * *

Recruits are enrolled for the thirty-hour week almost daily. The light seeps in. Men are thinking more than they thought four years ago. It becomes clear to increasing numbers that ten million Americans will not continue to go hungry without some kind of vigorous protest.

It is incontrovertible that reasoned, logical readjustment is better than disorderly upheaval in a blind effort to find relief.

Let us concentrate all effort toward bringing into action the measures that will wipe out depression and make America henceforth depression-proof.

America can have permanent prosperity for the masses if America has the vision and the courage to do the simple things that alone can make permanent prosperity possible. If those things are done prosperity will not only possible, it will be inevitable!

THE YOUNGEST RECRUIT

Thomas Tomkins, who drove an ancient, ramshackle flivver from Texas to Washington with a banner on the machine, declaring, "Here Are Six Reasons Why I Need the Bonus," had to change the wording of the sign. The "six reasons" were a sextette of small children who came with Tomkins and his wife to join the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces." Last week Mrs. Tomkins gave birth to another "reason"—a boy. It is the first baby to be born in the bonus camp, and the "B. E. F." has adopted it as a mascot.

NORMAN THOMAS ON RADIO

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will speak over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Wednesday, July 13, at 9:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. His subject will be, "The National Platforms as a Socialist Sees Them."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Gus Magnuson, secretary of the Janitors' Union, died suddenly last Sunday night and the funeral was held Wednesday; Joseph Donovan, a member of the Bricklayers' Union, passed away July 2; Arnold Kaydachy, member of the Cleaners, Pressers and Dyers' Union, died July 5; Joseph H. Britt, member of Federal Employees' Union No. 61, died June 30; Charles Loewenguth, member of Molders' Union No. 164, died July 6.

DELAYS SEIZURE OF HOMES

To save hundreds of homes and farms in Wisconsin, Governor "Phil" La Follette has issued a proclamation calling on county officials to postpone delinquent tax sales until October 15, and to delay the seizure of personal property for taxes until the same time.

MARCH SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

A correspondent of "Labor" in Dublin writes to that paper: "Railroad unions in Great Britain can count on the undivided support of Ireland's workers, leaders of the Irish Labor party have notified the British Railway Clerks' Association. Whatever may be the dispute between politicians, it is declared, the Irish workers are determined to march shoulder to shoulder with the British workers in the crusade against capitalism and will not be led astray by nationalism."

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IMPORTANT CASE HEARD

The culinary crafts of the East Bay are anxiously awaiting a decision of the Court of Appeals in San Francisco in a case which, it is declared, will have a vital bearing upon local activities of organized labor and which will serve as a precedent throughout the entire country.

The case is an appeal from the judgment of the Alameda County Superior Court in the case of Lisse vs. Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, and was argued Tuesday, June 28, before the District Court of Appeals.

The case involves the question whether or not the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union had a right to cause the "East Bay Labor Journal," containing articles concerning the boycott against the Rainbow Cafe, to be sold in the vicinity of the cafe.

The Alameda County Superior Court granted the injunction prohibiting the sale of the newspaper under the circumstances testified to, and the union took an appeal. Counsel for the restaurant owners claims sale of the newspaper constitutes picketing, and is therefore illegal.

Walter M. Gleason, counsel for the union, argued that the granting of the injunction attempts to invade constitutional rights and is contrary to previous decisions of the California Supreme Court.

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WILL FRENCH'S REPORT

The following items are gleaned from the very interesting report of Will J. French, director of the California Department of Industrial Relations to the governor's council:

Vincent S. Brown has been named as chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing in place of the late Major R. W. Kearney. For eleven years Mr. Brown has been connected with this phase of state work, eight of the years as assistant attorney. He not only brings to his new position a thorough knowledge of immigration, housing, and camp problems, but he has a personality that wins friends and enables him to obtain the best results when dealing with the public.

* * *

The State Supreme Court has declared constitutional the act regulating spotting, sponging and pressing establishments, although the part requiring a bond was held void, due to its indeterminate coverage.

* * *

Within the past ten years 2154 men and women in California have been restored to industry through special vocational rehabilitation training. Approximately half of these people had been on the human scrap heap as a result of physical disabilities acquired while in employment. Working in close co-operation with the State Department of Education, the Industrial Accident Commission refers seriously disabled cases to the Rehabilitation Bureau. The latter provides counsel, training and placement assistance without cost to eligibles.

* * *

The Oklahoma Supreme Court had to decide a compensation case involving an employee collecting notes and accounts when his car overturned. The issue came on whether the job was a risk within the law. The court commented that "while driving a Ford automobile might be regarded as a hazardous occupation," nevertheless the work performed could not be so considered and the man was not given benefits.

* * *

The Industrial Accident Commission has completed its statistical survey of fatalities and accidents in California's employments during the year 1931. There were 230,515 casualties to workers. Of these, 477 caused death, a decrease of 160 deaths, or 25.1 per cent, in comparison with the calendar year 1930; 748 resulted in permanent impairment of at least 1 per cent, a reduction of 106 permanent disabilities, or 12.4 per cent; 68,851 were temporary injuries lasting longer than the day of injury, 11,684 fewer in number than last year's total, or 14.5 per cent; 160,439 were no-disability cases, but required skilled medical treatment, 29,053 less than for the previous year, or 15.3 per cent. The decrease in the total number of injuries reported for 1931, compared to 1930, was 41,003, or 15.1 per cent. In other states it is not customary to include accidents that do not result in lost time, and 160,439 injuries, therefore, that are listed in the above tabulation would not appear in the records of other jurisdictions. The data is valuable in ascertaining the costs of medical, surgical and hospital treatment.

Summarizing the 477 deaths, it was found public utilities were responsible for 76, engineering construction 50, agriculture 45, cartage and storage 44, building construction 37, care and custody 32, railroad operation 31, clerical and professional 28, commercial enterprises 23, oil producing 21, mining and milling 19, lumber and wood manufacturing 16, foods and beverages manufacturing 10, and chemical manufacturing 10. The remaining 35 fatalities were charged against 11 different industries. The classifications of employments are those generally used all over the United States.

TO STUDY MACHINE PRODUCTION

If a resolution just introduced in Congress by Representative Black of New York is adopted the President will be asked to call a national congress of industrial leaders to study the effect of machine production and the need for readjustment of working hours to offset technological unemployment. "Some of this labor-saving type of production must begin to show itself in the form of less labor per man," Black said.

LEGION'S OBJECTIVE REACHED

The American Legion's objective in creating one million jobs for unemployed workers has been accomplished, it is announced by Mark T. McKee of Detroit, executive director of the Legion National Employment Commission. McKee is in California on a swing around the country checking up on the results of "the greatest drive since world war days." "A million jobs have been found throughout the country since the campaign started in February," said McKee. "California made a remarkable showing in securing work for the unemployed and stands second in the list of jobs created, being exceeded only by New York."

Six-Hour Day Is Accepted By Portland Street Car Men

Arrangements have been completed by Street Carmen's Union No. 757 and the Portland Electric Railway Company by which the employees in the traffic department went on a six-hour day beginning July 1, says the "Oregon Labor Press." The proposition was adopted by the Street Carmen's Union with a referendum vote in which an overwhelming majority voted for the proposition. The six-hour day has been introduced in an effort to keep some 250 men employed who would otherwise have been discharged as a result of one-man cars.

Meetings of the Street Carmen's Union ratified the agreement which had been entered into by the committee representing the union and officials of the Portland Electric Railway Company.

MAX A. MULDNER Public Accountant

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RELIEF BILL WRANGLE

With the conferees of the Senate and House of Representatives still wrangling over the terms of the Wagner-Garner relief measure, Congress remains in session. Adjournment was expected this week, but President Hoover has intimated that he will immediately call a special session to deal with the relief problem unless a measure conforming to his ideas is agreed to.

The President's objection to the relief bill in its present form is based on the designation of large sums for unproductive public building projects.

BONUS ARMY IN PARADE

If Associated Press dispatches reflect the true situation, the "bonus army" of veterans which has been besieging Congress is rapidly disintegrating. With no bands to add color, and only an occasional drum, the "army" paraded in Washington Tuesday last, and but 4731 were in line. Communists distributed handbills among the veterans. The marchers congregated on the steps of the capitol, but Congress continued undisturbed to transact its business.

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Governor Pinchot Asks Security for Workers

In a ringing message to a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature called for the sole purpose of dealing with the appalling economic conditions existing in that state, Governor Gifford Pinchot last week laid down the principle that "the need of the people is the obligation of the Commonwealth."

He pleaded for \$60,000,000 a year for the relief of those "who are guilty of nothing but being alive when the depression came along."

Friends and foes of Governor Pinchot are calling it the most remarkable message ever delivered in the State House. It is described as a model of plain, undisguised presentation of disagreeable facts.

"If there were no better reason," he said after pointing out the growing discontent, "mere prudence would require us to waste no time in providing for the necessities of millions who are suffering for no fault of their own.

"I warn those who hold high place in this commonwealth in business, in politics, in government, in philanthropy and in religion that the long-drawn-out suffering of their fellow citizens can have but one result.

"One of the greatest and most necessary tasks before the people of the United States is to win security for workers."

AFTER HORSE IS STOLEN

Congress is going to give Wall Street a thorough investigation, but we'll bet it won't be as thorough as the cleaning Wall Street gave the public.—"California Jewish Voice" (Los Angeles).

A BILLION IN DIVIDENDS

Dividends and interest paid July 1 amounted to about \$1,000,000,000, according to figures circulating in Wall Street. Since January 1 828 stocks reduced dividends.

SOCK THE AUTOMOBILIST

Miami is taxing all automobile drivers to help the unemployed. Each driver is assessed \$1, for which he will be given a license card. The tax is expected to raise about \$100,000 for the year.

BUILDING IN THE SOUTH

Building and engineering contracts reported for May in the sixteen Southern states amount to more than \$35,000,000. This is the largest monthly total this year.

DEMAND FOR MACHINES

Apex Electric Company is behind on washing machine production. Several departments are operating night shifts.

COLUMBIA TO EXPAND

Columbia University proposes to construct a \$7,000,000 thirty-story college building on the campus in New York.

COMMUNIST LOSES APPEAL

His appeal to the United Supreme Court lost, Israel Lazar, first person convicted under the Pennsylvania sedition act since the war, must now serve his two to four-year term. Lazar, communist, was arrested in Philadelphia August 29, 1928.

BONDS FOR RELIEF

Other funds exhausted, St. Louis aldermen will consider raising \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for unemployed relief by bond issue.

WILL STUDY ECONOMIES

The University of California has begun an intensive survey of its expenditures, seeking ways and means to co-operate with the state administration by cutting its budget for 1933-35 without depriving its increasing number of students of the educational opportunities that they should have. This announcement was made by President Robert Gordon Sproul in making public the appointment of Assistant Comptroller F. S. Durie, in charge of university business in San Francisco, as special investigator of salary classifications and expense reductions.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday evening, June 30, with President James B. Gallagher in the chair, a statement was received from State Architect George B. McDougall, correcting errors in the per diem wages set up for certain building crafts. The revised schedule gives outside cabinet workers, carpenters, hardwood floormen, millwrights and stair builders each \$9 per day, as against the former rate of \$7.20. This new rate will be incorporated in future calls for bids, specifications, and in contracts for future work, the architect declared.

Resolutions indorsing the proposed unemployment relief bonds were adopted.

John Coefield, general president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, introduced General Organizer Ed Barry, who will represent that organization in California.

Vice-president Milton extended welcome to the new official and expressed regrets at the departure of Organizer Ed Fitzgerald, "whose presence in our midst for the past seven and a half years had made for him many friends and well wishers."

Many garment workers are idle in this city. Reduce the number by calling for the union label.

Toronto Municipal Car System Makes Good Showing for Year

While privately owned street car companies all over the United States are shouting for higher fares, and in some instances going into the hands of receivers, Toronto, Canada's, gigantic street car and motor bus system officially announces that it came through the trying period of 1931 with a "highly satisfactory record," says a special to "Labor." It was able to meet all interest and sinking fund payments and set aside the usual amounts for replacements or depreciation. Nevertheless, it ended the year with a small balance. Labor is represented on the commission which operates the system by S. J. McMaster, former secretary-treasurer of Toronto's Typographical Union.

You might be puzzled as to how those Tammany boys get all their money, but if you follow the testimony carefully, you see at once it's just a gift.—Boston "Herald."

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One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Half Yearly Report

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Assets—

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$65,931,292.00), standing on books at.....	\$62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,125,000.00) standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	16,929,551.85
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00

Total..... \$153,777,898.51

GEO. TOURNY, President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1932.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:

The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income \$7,452,861.44

Expenses and Taxes 875,666.62

Net Profits \$6,577,194.82

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

Deposits made on or before July 11th, 1932, will earn interest from July 1st, 1932.

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Friends of the popular chairman of the "Wall Street Journal" chapel will be interested in the following dispatch: "D. W. McAleese's son, Joe, sailing under the colors of the Corinthian Yacht Club, is competing in Olympic Games' tryouts at Long Beach this week with the Diablo in the bird boat class. The youthful skipper has established an enviable reputation in yachting circles for his unusually skillful tacking and handling of the craft in general. His latest acquisition of laurels was the capture of the Lipton trophy in the Santa Barbara regatta during the Fourth of July events. During the recent 'Daily News' perpetual trophy competition on San Francisco Bay he sailed the Loon to an easy victory. The boy's dad ('Mack'), chairman of the 'Wall Street Journal' chapel, it might be added, is also recognized as a worthy sailor, being skipper and owner of the M. S. Repeal, at anchor at her home port, Sausalito."

On June 30 the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" began publication of a new afternoon daily to be known as the "Patchogue Island News." The paper was established about a year ago as a weekly. The new daily will be devoted entirely to news of Suffolk County and neighboring territory on Long Island. The "News" will be distributed in combination with the "Eagle" and the early Wall Street and regular Wall Street editions of the "Eagle" will be used for the combined sale. The "Island News," the only daily in Suffolk County, will, for the present at least, be printed in the Brooklyn "Eagle" plant. Distribution to important points will be made by airplane.

Final meeting in the arbitration proceedings between Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 and the Publishers' Association of New York was held last week. A decision is not expected for at least two weeks.

The Bonus Expeditionary Force now encamped in Washington, D. C., is publishing a weekly tabloid known as the "B. E. F. News." The tabloid is edited and directed by a staff of experienced newspaper men, who are encamped with the bonus force. The type was set in a Washington trade plant and the printing was done in the plant of the Scripps-Howard Washington "Daily News." Editorial staff is quartered in a dilapidated tent on the Anacostia flats and the tent serves as editorial room, business office and circulation room. The commissary of the "B. E. F." benefits to whatever extent the venture proves profitable, and inasmuch as there are no paid employees it is expected the profits will assist materially in feeding the distressed veterans. That there is much talent in the "B. E. F." is evidenced by the following persons who are members of the staff of the "B. E. F. News": Joseph Hefferman, former mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, who was on the staff of the "Stars and Stripes," editor-in-chief; Arthur J. Higgins, former publisher of the Long Beach, New York, "Progress," who was on the editorial staff of the "Watch on the Rhine," another A. E. F. newspaper published by the army of occupation; Scott McCafferty, publisher of the Akron, Ohio, "Veteran" and the Dunkirk, Ohio, "Journal"; and Edward J. Kelleher, who has had thirty years' experience with Philadelphia and Camden newspapers. Higgins is managing editor, McCafferty, general manager, and Kelleher, circulation manager. All members of the staff are bona fide members of the bonus army and are billeted at the Anacostia camp.

J. M. Griffin forwarded the following, which appeared in an East Bay daily: "Arrested for a series of burglaries, including clothing, Claude Baker was embarrassed when the officer com-

manded, 'Take off those pants!' The pants had been stolen." (Editorial Note: The writer of these notes, like Samuel Clemens, can only say, "The report was greatly exaggerated.")

Anthony Bihm writes from Colorado Springs that he arrived on June 16 after a very pleasant trip. The writer states that he was greatly surprised by the improvement at the Union Printers' Home, and that the new dormitory building is a beautiful structure.

Through Will J. French it is learned that D. G. ("Colonel") Francis is now living at 725 Sheridan Road, Chicago. The "Colonel" recently resigned from the Bonhoffman Press of St. Louis.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held on Sunday, July 10, 2 p. m., at Union Hall, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. Election of officers and other important matters will come before the members. The report of the secretary-treasurer shows approximately \$1400 paid in benefits and medicines during the past quarter. In times such as these the advantage of this kind of protection is very apparent and more members of the Typographical Union should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the U. P. M. A. S. and other similar institutions.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A reminder, it may save some money: The semi-annual meeting of the "News" Mutual Benefit Society takes place on the third Monday of this month, July 18, at 8 p. m. Not to be present, without legitimate excuse, means a dollar fine. These tough times members should make no other appointments for that evening.

Several of the boys took advantage of the triple holiday over the week-end to head for various suburban spots. Not even a steep raise in gas prices discouraged the exodus.

With no particular destination in mind when he left here last week it was natural for Jimmy Serrano to wind up in dear old San Luis Obispo, his "hum town."

So gradual was Herb Ryder's recovery of the use of his legs few apparently have noticed his lack of a cane. More than a year ago Mr. Ryder suffered severely in an auto mishap, was abed for months, got around on crutches, then with a cane; now he needs no other support than his own unaided underpinning.

A philosopher, that's "Red" Balthasar, claiming the most contented mind in the shop, though a tiny doubt occasionally intrudes to ruffle the surface of its calmness: Does one attain this ruminative state through cogitation or through intake of lacteal fluid from contented bovines? He wants to know, you know.

Bill Davy postcards that snow is deeper in the high Sierra than he ever saw it, and for years he hasn't missed a summer there. Nothing was said as to how the fish are biting, so presumably that pastime is yet to come in his itinerary.

Following a survey of stationary and human fixtures, Joe Sullivan suggests an improvement, a sort of elevator which could be lowered so tall Bill Clement, makeup, needn't bend almost double, and raised for midget Bert Coleman, when they work over forms.

Frank Vaughn this week returned from an extensive automobile trip. Accompanied by Mrs. Vaughn, Frank visited Las Vegas, Boulder Dam, Yosemite, Tahoe and many other points of interest in this and adjoining states.

RETURNS FROM VACATION

Henry Beckmann, efficient and genial member of Superintendent McCabe's staff at the Labor Temple, returned Monday after a two weeks' vacation at Boulder National Park. He was accompanied by his family, and all report a splendid outing.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The stork called on Mr. and Mrs. Homer ("Cy") Hudelson recently and left an eight-pound baby girl. Mother and child are reported doing well, while "Cy" (now Daddy Hudelson) wears a more expansive smile and walks with a more elastic step than formerly. Congratulations.

Renewing old acquaintances, and making new ones, Floyd E. Edwards, former secretary of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, accompanied by his family, was a recent visitor. With the exception of having acquired a little avoirdupois, Floyd looks the same as during the time he was a member of No. 18 some years ago. Floyd is now foreman of the Casey-Campbell Mailing Agency of Los Angeles.

Gene Pritchard, apprentice, "Chronicle," departed this week, with his family, in the new family Ford, for a week's sojourn in the Yosemite Valley.

At the time of the lockout on the Seattle "Times," all work pertaining to mailing, as defined in the preamble of the M. T. D. U. book of laws (including the insert) was being performed at the rate of a day's pay. In the settlement of the strike it was mutually agreed by both parties that the insert would be performed on an piecework system, with the understanding that any cost in excess of that for insert work during the strike would be refunded to the "Times" by the local union. What happened? The first week on the piecework plan the union made the Seattle "Times" a refund of \$27.10 and similar amounts each week since that time. Despite this fact, the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., writing in the June "Journal," says: "April 25 a one-year contract was entered into between the publishers of the Seattle 'Times' and the Seattle Mailers' Union." But whether the contract was a verbal one, or a "gentlemen's agreement," or a written one, the secretary-treasurer failed to state. The latter also writes in this same article in the "Journal": "Working conditions and the wage scale are the same as when the men were locked out." While the secretary-treasurer is correct as regards the wage scale, it is difficult to understand how he considers a speed-up and obnoxious piecework system of insert the same order of a "working condition" as that performed, and which the men had been doing on the basis of a day's pay, at the time of the lockout. The insert on the Seattle "Times" is a case now in dispute. "And the contract provides," writes the secretary-treasurer, "for arbitration of all disputes." Simply a case of placing a working condition in jeopardy. Yet the secretary-treasurer writes: "President McArdle has satisfied the skeptical and justified the confidence of those who know him in displaying the ability to bring about a settlement of a controversy which proved one of the most aggravated and complex." What was the "settlement"? The strikers get a job at the former scale, but at the price of a working condition, which is tantamount to working below their present wage scale.

"Since January 1 twelve of our local unions have sought the advice of the executive officers of the M. T. D. U. on scale matters," writes the secretary-treasurer, who further says: "In each of these instances proper advice and co-operation were given or are being given." It is to be hoped, for these locals' sake, the "counsel and advice" were superior to that given the Seattle Mailers' Union.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1932

RESOURCES

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank.....	\$ 33,342,562.59	\$ 1,482,779.67	
Deposits with Other Banks and Bankers.....	37,404,987.04	2,218,182.12	\$ 74,448,511.42
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	151,501,741.83	4,768,679.61	
State, County and Municipal Bonds.....	69,051,200.70	8,514,572.91	
Other Bonds and Securities.....	20,124,459.53	4,986,750.16	258,947,404.74
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,700,000.00	None	2,700,000.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	217,718,386.50	15,983,574.44	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	266,829,965.53	10,657,189.45	511,189,115.92
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults *	42,183,505.47	2,242,768.60	44,426,274.07
Other Real Estate Owned.....	3,376,293.59	None	3,376,293.59
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills.....	9,600,891.35	3,655.00	9,604,546.35
Other Resources	9,740,756.14	18,981.97	9,759,738.11
Total Resources	863,574,750.27	50,877,133.93	914,451,884.20

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00	
Surplus	40,000,000.00	1,750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	5,872,014.95	387,033.74	
Reserves	10,820,044.21	363,423.41	\$113,192,516.31
Circulation	15,000,000.00	None	15,000,000.00
Bills Payable and Rediscounts.....	58,050,346.02	None	58,050,346.02
Agreements to Repurchase U. S. Government Securities.....	7,591,250.00	None	7,591,250.00
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills.....	9,710,249.70	3,655.00	9,713,904.70
Deposits—Commercial	161,550,887.15	9,890,266.99	
Savings	504,979,958.24	34,482,754.79	710,903,867.17†
Total Liabilities	863,574,750.27	50,877,133.93	914,451,884.20

† This figure represents an increase of \$51,600,000.00 since March 12, 1932

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, office of Bank of America N. T. & S. A.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JULY 11, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

*410 BANKING OFFICES IN 243 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Laurel Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 1, 1932

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Daniel P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Boilermakers No. 6, Thomas Sheehan and W. J. Brown; Chauffeurs No. 265, D. Schwartz and G. Haley, vice E. Lotti and J. Silberstein. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — Summer Symphony Association, extending thanks for co-operation in making their series of concerts a success, and pointing to the fact that these concerts spend 95 per cent of costs for employment of labor. Civic League of Improvement Clubs, stating that Oakland and not San Francisco gets the benefit of air mail arriving at the San Francisco air port, all such mail being credited to the poundage of the Oakland air port.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Monthly bulletin of the San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Minutes of Building Trades Council, containing list of delegates to Joint Labor Day Committee.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy between Cracker Bakers No. 125 and San Francisco Biscuit Company, laid over for two weeks. Communication from California State Federation of Labor, relative to proposed legislation in behalf of Mooney and Billings, and request for contributions to promote same, referred to the Secretary for further investigation. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted an explanation of the proposed constitutional amendment, submitted under the initiative, having for its purpose the transfer of mandatory county and school district taxes to the state, and proposing that the state, to bear this additional tax burden, levy a state income tax and a state sales tax on selected commodities; committee recommended that the Council oppose this amendment, on the ground that both a state income tax and a state sales tax are conflicting with

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Market Street R. R.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.

Purity Chain Stores.

O. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.

Tait's, 24 Ellis.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

labor's interests, as the income tax should be reserved for the support of the federal government, and the sales tax is condemned by all representative labor bodies as placing too heavy a burden upon the general mass of consumers. Report concurred in. Committee stated its inability to make any recommendation on an ordinance pending before the Board of Supervisors providing for inspection of boilers and pressure vessels. This part of the report was on motion re-referred to the committee.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Committee reported having organized and decided to celebrate Labor Day at California Park, Marin County, with a picnic and barbecue, along the same general lines as in previous years. Full report referred to Labor Clarion, and on motion concurred in.

California State Federation of Labor submitted a series of questions for candidates to the Legislature. On motion, Council will submit said questions to candidates. The following are the questions recommended by the California State Federation of Labor to be submitted to candidates for the State Legislature:

"1. Do you favor the enactment of a law declaring void and contrary to public policy any contract of employment ('yellow dog' contract) which contains an agreement not to affiliate with a labor union?

"2. Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?

"3. Do you favor liberal appropriations for public works, such as road construction, development of parks, elimination of grade crossings, flood control projects, reforestation, etc., so as to provide work for the unemployed at a reasonable wage?

"4. Do you favor unemployment insurance under state supervision, as advocated by the California State Federation of Labor?

"5. Will you oppose the introduction of a state sales tax?"

Secretary John A. O'Connell reported on the proposed bond issue of six million dollars for unemployment relief.

On motion the said bond issue was indorsed, and secretary instructed to transmit the information to the affiliated unions and enlist their support of this bond issue.

Nominations for delegates to the Modesto convention of the California State Federation of Labor were called up, and there being no further nominations, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Council for Brothers Anthony Brenner and Hugo Ernst as the Council's delegates to that convention. The chair declared them elected and their compensation referred for action by the Executive Committee.

Under the head "Welfare of the Council" Brother Dressler of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers thanked the Council for the good work of its secretary in making the new building construction for the Dairy Delivery Company the first 100 per cent union job since year 1921.

President Daniel P. Haggerty announced that Brother Claude Baker has been elected first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and suggested that the Council hold a suitable ceremony as an expression of our good-will before his departure to assume his duties at the headquarters of the International Union. Motion to that effect was adopted and matter left in the hands of the officers of the Council to make the arrangement.

Receipts, \$306.60; expenditures, \$206.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Patronize the union label when making purchases and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The planks of direct interest to labor in the platform adopted by the national convention of the Democratic party include recommendations for federal appropriations to provide unemployment relief, reduction in hours of labor, advance planning of public works, repeal of the prohibition amendment, modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and similar beverages, old-age and unemployment insurance, and amendment of the anti-trust laws in the interest of labor and small business concerns. The text of the planks follows:

Unemployment: The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the nation back to its former proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies.

Unemployment Relief: Extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states make it impossible for them to provide for the needy; expansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterways.

Shorter Hours: The spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that principle in government service; advance planning of public works.

Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pensions: Unemployment and old-age insurance under state laws.

Prohibition Amendment: We favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to purely representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal. We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states. We demand that the federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to effectually protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Volstead Act Amendment: Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

Anti-trust Laws: Strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better protection of labor and the small packer and distributor.

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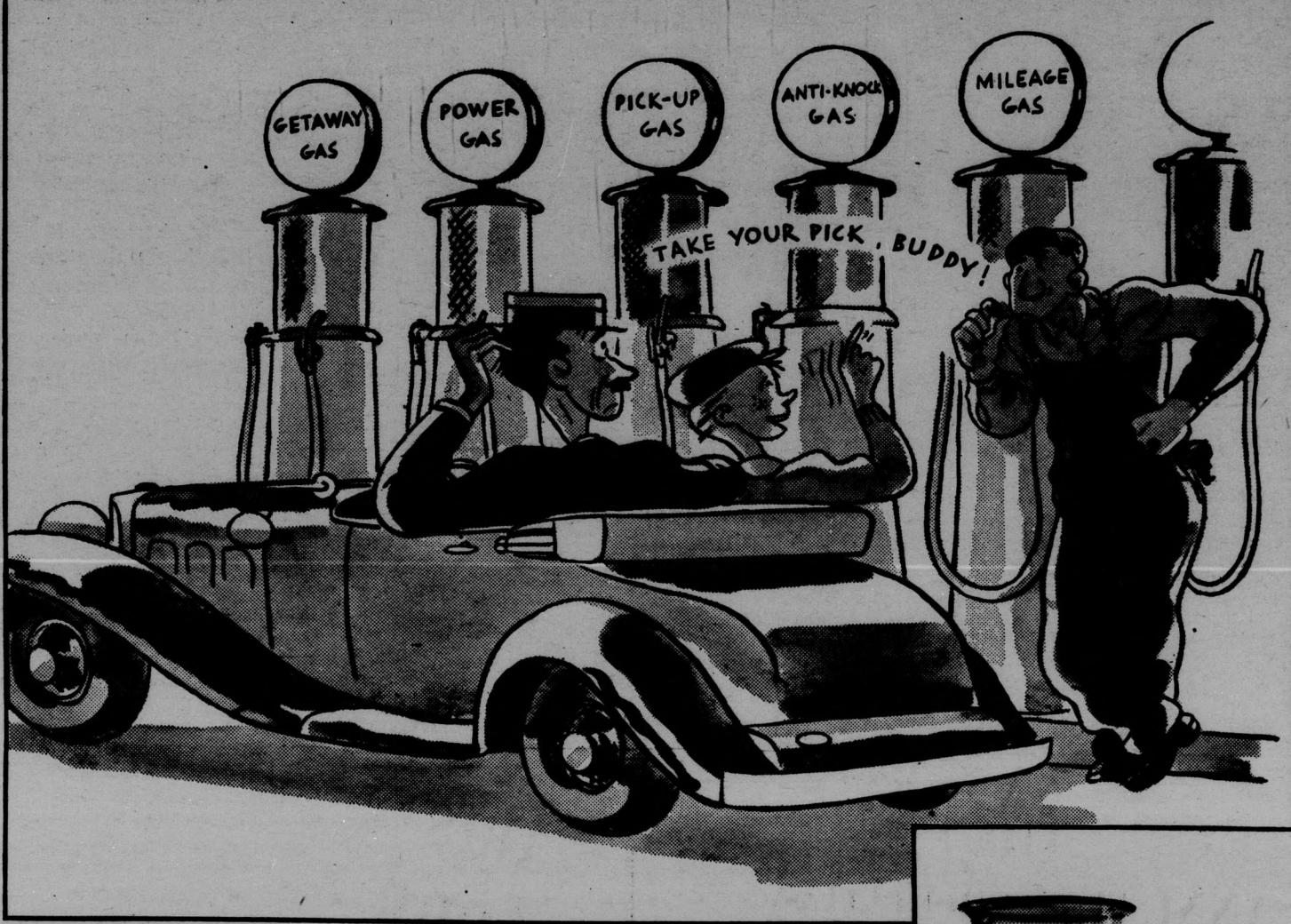
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ALL HARDWOOD! A variety of finishes. Extension table 30x40, opening to 30x52 and four attractive chairs. Green enamel, cafe enamel, decorated maple or walnut.

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ONLY \$1.45 DOWN**

"Eeny... meeny... miny... mo"



It's time "one-feature" gasolines were exposed All of them cause ENGINE WASTE!

WHAT IS IT you want from gasoline? It isn't just power—your motor must start quickly as well. And you want real mileage. And freedom from knocking.

But no "one-feature" gasoline will give you all these things. Somewhere—in starting—or mileage—or pull—"one-purpose" fuels cause engine waste.

Try a fuel now that is balanced for every driving condition—Shell 3-energy gasoline. It provides *every needed kind* of energy.

Quick energy; power energy; anti-knock energy

In this new motor fuel, you get no waste from gassy fractions or from the ends near kerosene. Shell gives you only the three vital kinds of

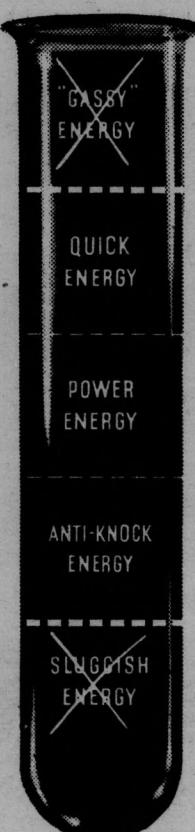
energy. And makes your motor do every one of its jobs better!

What about anti-knock?

In repeated tests of every non-premium fuel in this market, the new Shell 3-energy gasoline has consistently scored the highest anti-knock rating of them all!

But that's only one of its many advantages. Try it—and you'll say good-by to "one-feature" gasolines forever. Shell Service, Inc. stations and Shell dealers.

SEALED TANKS! For your protection, Shell 3-energy is colored golden amber. Every station tank that is filled with it is sealed. You know what you're getting from the yellow Shell pump.



*Reduces
engine
waste!*

SHELL 3-energy Gasoline

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Felix Frankfurter, Sacco-Vanzetti counsel, has been appointed Massachusetts Supreme Court justice.

Lawrence Division of Pacific Mills adds to misery by ordering a 20 to 22½ per cent wage cut, the second in four months.

Twenty-one banks went down last week, nailing up deposits of \$60,000,000. The year's closings now total 740.

The New York State Department of Labor announces that 136 workers were killed in the state by industrial accidents during the month of May.

The International Pocket Book Makers' Union has reached an agreement on the basis of a 20 per cent wage cut instead of the 35 per cent cut demanded by the employers.

Consumption of cigarettes, mostly non-union made, fell hard in May. The drop was exceeded only in April and in last October. Likewise May was the twelfth consecutive month of decline.

Dave Evans, former secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers, this week went to trial in Washington, D. C., to answer charges of embezzlement of some \$32,000 of the union's funds.

Governor Moore of New Jersey has signed the bill passed by the recent session of the Legislature prohibiting public employees from continuing on the payroll while drawing pensions from another job from which they have been retired.

By a vote of 35 to 16 the United States Senate has approved the appointment of T. V. O'Connor to succeed himself as chairman of the United States Shipping Board. O'Connor formerly was president of the Longshoremen's Union.

B.-M. T., New York transit system, announces a 10 per cent wage cut which will affect 2000 im-

mediately. Motormen belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and towermen to the Signalmen, both having agreements carrying thirty-day clauses.

The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen at Liverpool, England, decided to submit a resolution at the forthcoming Labor party conference asking it to declare in favor of the six-hour working day as a contribution toward solving the unemployment problem.

The annual conference of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives at Bournemouth, England, demanded a forty-hour week for the building industry. The present normal week is forty-four hours. More than 200,000 building workers are jobless.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor paid a tribute to the courage of Stanislaus F. Hausner, Polish-American transatlantic flier, in a telegram to George E. Hussey, chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, Miami, Fla., to welcome the aviator after he had been given up for dead.

"A Call to Action" issued by the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor condemns what it calls "the corrupt political machine which rules for the few" and calls for a vigorous campaign to defeat "all candidates for office, from the governor down, who have repudiated the workers in their hour of need." All local unions are urged to act at once.

The Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives has approved the resolution introduced by Representative Johnson of Oklahoma, providing that the surplus clothing owned by the federal government be distributed free to unemployed workers. The distribution would be made through the American National Red Cross, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

The Minnesota State Industrial Commission has

held that although an employee was not exposed to a greater degree of heat than other employees in the same location as many other workers on a hot summer day, this fact is immaterial and workers' compensation is payable for his death from heat stroke. The commission reversed a decision of the referee denying an award to the claimant.

Picketing has been entirely outlawed in the District of Columbia and the Civil Liberties Union is making a valiant effort to restore labor's vanished right. The District commissioners, in an anti-billboard measure aimed at sandwich men, made it unlawful for pickets to carry placards, the only right that remained to them. It has been stated that the commissioners did not intend to hit picketing, but now that restoration of the right is being considered business is up in arms to prevent repeal of the obnoxious provision. "Labor" predicts victory.

Langendorf Idea Is Advocated By Director of Women's Bureau

Enactment of state labor laws to promote industrial stability by providing uniform hours is advocated by Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

"Many employers," Miss Anderson said, "have reacted favorably to the shorter work day and work week. In some instances they have actually increased salaries in consequence of this innovation. However, many others hesitate to make the change because it is not universally practiced."

"Regulation by law, helpful to both employers and employees, appears to be the ultimate solution."

Miss Anderson pointed out that because of the limitations of the federal constitution resort must be had to state laws. Once all states set up uniform minimum hours standards by law, she concludes, the problem will be much simplified for both employers and employees.

THE ANNUAL LABOR DAY EDITION of the Labor Clarion 1932

Is in course of preparation. An effort to make this year's publication of extraordinary interest to the business and labor elements will be made, and the co-operation of all members of organized labor and friends is solicited and will be appreciated.

THE LABOR CLARION
2940 SIXTEENTH STREET

Tel. MArket 0056

Office 101 Labor Temple

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